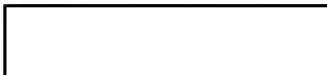


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4 October 1965

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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\*India-Pakistan: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

No major clashes have been reported along the front, but accusations of cease-fire violations continue from both sides and no break in the dispute appears near.

Prime Minister Shastri acknowledged Friday's fighting in the Chhamb sector for the first time yesterday. He said that seven Pakistanis were killed and 20 wounded in an encounter with Indian forces there, and added that the Pakistanis have also provoked Indian counteraction by burning five villages near Khem Keran south of Lahore.

Radio Karachi reports that Indian troops have burned a Pakistani village in the Lahore sector. The broadcast also accused India of brutally murdering prisoners and added that Pakistan is holding Indian soldiers who could meet the same fate.

approximately 60,000 refugees have fled to Pakistani-held Kashmir. The Indians reportedly have destroyed at least 27 villages on their side of the cease-fire line in an attempt to eliminate local resistance. The US Embassy comments that Pakistan faces a serious problem in withdrawing its troops because of expected Indian reprisals against local inhabitants.

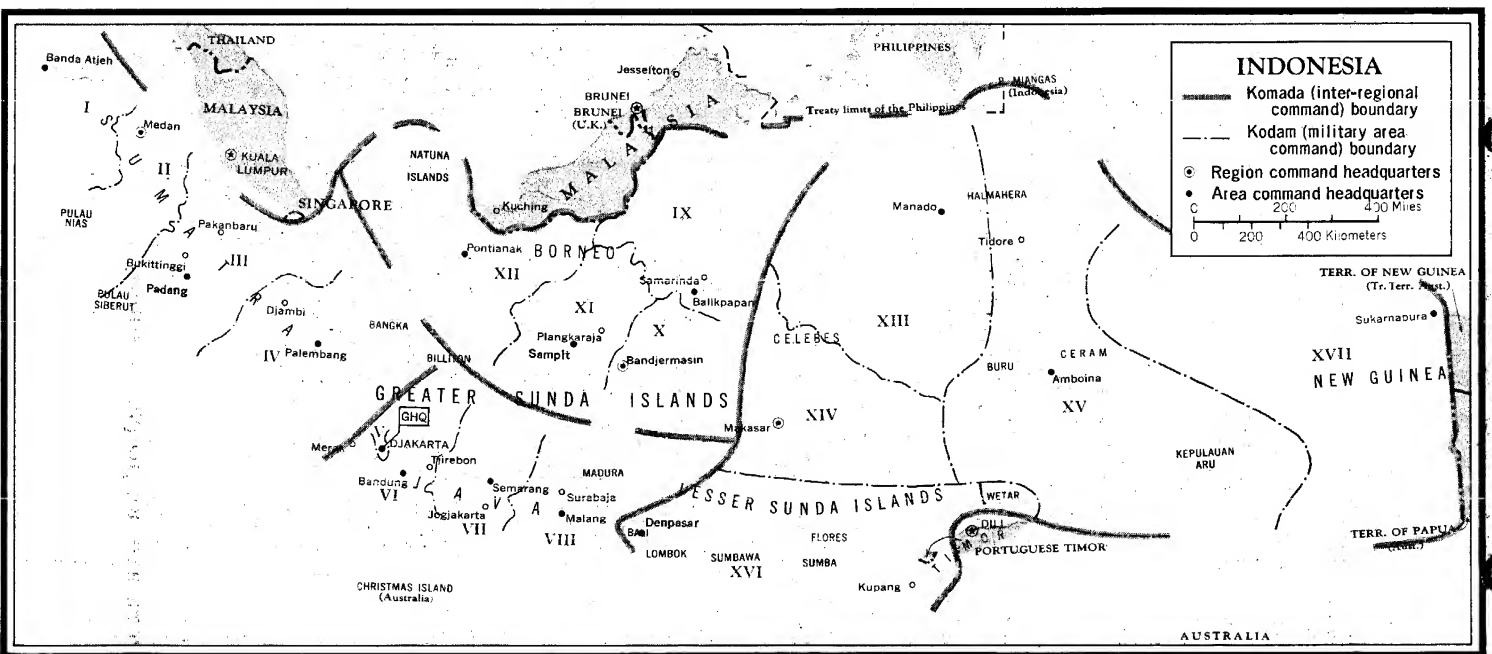
In a speech yesterday, Prime Minister Shastri said that India would give all possible cooperation to the United Nations. He added, however, that peace would have to be on Indian terms, and reiterated India will not agree to a settlement contrary to its prestige and honor.

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4 Oct 65 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map



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\*Indonesia: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

President Sukarno has apparently re-established his authority over the government and armed forces. Djakarta and most of Indonesia appear calm. All of Lt. Col. Untung's forces have reportedly surrendered, although Untung himself has evaded capture and may now be in Central Java with Col. Suherman, commander of dissident forces which are still apparently fighting in that area.

In two very brief pre-recorded speeches on 2 and 3 October, Sukarno stated that he was well and carrying out the leadership of the country. He provisionally appointed leftist General Pranoto as administrative chief of the army and General Suharto as operational commander in charge of restoring security. From the tone of his statements [redacted] Sukarno seems unwilling to give up his juggling act between the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and the army, and has refused to sanction an army crackdown on the PKI.

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Sukarno's public statements were followed by an outpouring of pledges of loyalty to him by the country's principal military and civilian leaders, including Air Marshal Dani who earlier supported the "30 September" coup. Significantly, no loyalty statement has yet come from the PKI leadership. D. N. Aidit, PKI chairman, has not been heard from since the coup began.

[redacted] Sukarno now appears convinced that the coup was masterminded by Dani and Deputy Premier Subandrio, and that the PKI was actively implicated. However, Sukarno has called for unity, absolved the air force of complicity, and still has given no indication that he intends to deal harshly with the leaders of the "30 September" movement.]

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USSR: The radical reorganization of the Soviet Government which was implemented by last week's session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has reinforced Brezhnev's position as first among equals in the collective leadership.

Although full details have not yet been made public, the Supreme Soviet enacted into law a reorganization of Soviet industry which appears to adhere closely to the guidelines proposed in Premier Kosygin's report to the central committee plenum on 27 September. Twenty-eight industrial ministries were approved, however, thus adding eight to those listed in Kosygin's speech. The last minute additions reflect the difficulties that have arisen in implementing the extensive administrative reform of Soviet industry.

Brezhnev's appointment as a member of the Supreme Soviet's Presidium provides him with an official government position, which will permit him to participate legitimately in high-level meetings with leaders of other governments. Khrushchev used the same office for this purpose until 1958 when he took on the position of premier in addition to his party position of first secretary.

The promotion of Dmitry Polyansky from deputy to first deputy premier, a post he now shares with Kirill Mazurov, appears also to strengthen Brezhnev politically. Polyansky is known to be close to Brezhnev and was one of the major architects of the agricultural program put forward by the first secretary last March. His elevation reflects, at the same time, the government's intent to carry through with the agricultural reform proposed by Brezhnev.

Polyansky's promotion leaves Aleksandr Shelepin, recently rumored to be a leading contender to replace

Brezhnev as party boss, as the sole Presidium member still only a deputy premier. Shelepin, however, is also a party secretary and head of the joint Party-State Control Committee. The failure to promote him to first deputy premier may reflect a reluctance to further enhance his power image.

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Greece: [Prime Minister Stephanopoulos is very pessimistic about the future of his government.]

[Stephanopoulos, who won a 152 to 148 vote of confidence last week, told a US Embassy official that his position is "ultimately impossible" and said he had informed the King that he will not even present himself to Parliament next month unless he can pick up another eight deputies from among the supporters of former prime minister Papandreou.]

[The prime minister sees himself as surrounded on the one hand by "gangsters"--Papandreou and his son--and on the other by "blackmailers"--the politicians who are jockeying for positions in the government.]

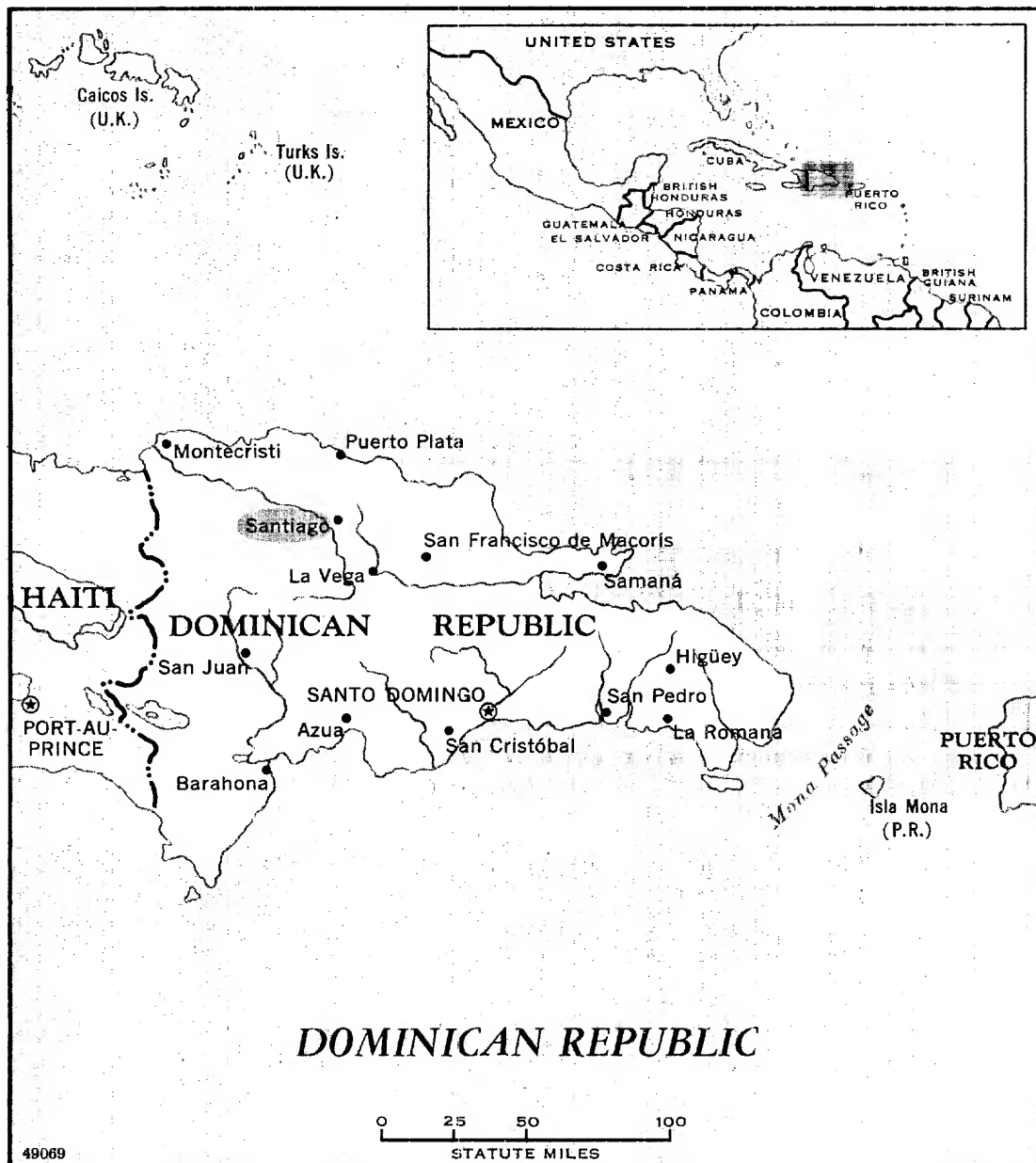
[He emphasized to the US official that he was not a "king's man" and intended only to create the stability necessary for new elections. Stephanopoulos insisted that he does not intend to revert to the police measures employed during the Karamanlis regime, but he noted that if the supporters of Papandreou and the Communist front United Democratic Left resort to violence he will react firmly.]

[Stephanopoulos commented that Papandreou's son and his supporters would be prepared to see Greece relax its NATO ties and seek a nonaligned position if they returned to power. He said that the leaders of the National Radical Union and the Progressives had both expressed apprehension that certain elements might be tempted to turn to the military to prevent this.]

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\*Cuba: Ernesto "Che" Guevara, former key adviser to Fidel Castro, has been dropped from the Cuban Communist Party hierarchy.

In a speech last night, Castro read a letter allegedly written by Guevara last April in which the one-time economic czar resigned all his official positions because "other lands of the world demand my modest efforts." Although there have been numerous rumors as to his activities during the past six months, there has been no accurate information as to his whereabouts since his return last March from a three-month trip to Africa and Communist China.

Castro's statement follows by <sup>two</sup> day<sup>s</sup> the creation of a 100-man Communist Party Central Committee, from which three Guevara protégés--currently holding portfolios in the Castro government--are conspicuously absent. The three were the only cabinet ministers not named to the Central Committee.

With the formation of the party's Central Committee the institutionalization of Communism in Cuba has moved to an advanced stage. About two thirds of the members of the Central Committee are high military officers. The Political Bureau is composed of eight men, five of whom are important veterans of Castro's 26th of July Movement. Important old-time Communists Blas Roca and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez are represented in the new six-man Secretariat.

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The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

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